

"Organization" in England.

The whole country must have been impressed these past ten years with the decline in influence and power of the individual members of the House of Representatives. The larger branch of our Congress has been steadily yielding its prerogatives to the smaller, and the separate members of the House have been just as steadily yielding to their Speaker the control of those prerogatives which have remained.

In their present situation the members of the House, having elected their presiding officer, might almost as well attend its sessions by proxy and vote by mail. The Speaker forms his committees with an understanding that amounts to a virtual pledge of support to his program of legislation; the committees report their bills in a form that pleases him; the bills are taken up in the order he designates; and if, by any miscarriage of plan, there is doubt as to the fate of any measure, the Speaker shuts off debate and threatens revolt by bringing in a report from the Committee on Rules which his fellow-partisans—being mostly party men before they are anything else—have to uphold.

This is doleful enough, but the people who elect the Representatives in the mistaken idea they are sending a delegate to participate actively in the making of legislation, may find some comfort in the fact that the only other country with a legislature vested with similar powers and privileges has fallen into the same misfortune. According to Mr. Asquith—certainly not a sensationalist—the whole scheme of lawmaking in the British parliament has "decayed." He even goes so far as to speak of the "executive," and stigmatize the organization of ministries and the control of parliament through them as "the joint operation of the gullotine and the block."

In a speech to his constituents several days ago he proposed as "one of the primary duties of a liberal government" the restoration of "efficiency and dignity to our legislature at Westminster." To that end he suggested four practical steps:

- (1) The summoning of parliament in November to get through the preliminary business of the address, etc., before Christmas;
- (2) the abolition of the new hours of sitting and the restoration of the old;
- (3) the abolition of blocking motions; and
- (4) the establishment of one or two large permanent committees before whom the whole of the estimates for the year should go.

Roughly analyzed, the effect of these changes is to grant the minority in parliament every opportunity to delay legislation and reimpose upon the ministry the limitations of leadership in lieu of the present authority of control. Parliament would thus become a deliberative body, as once it was, and our House of Representatives once was. But it is worthy of note that our system of committees, which Mr. Bryce regarded with so much suspicion, is suggested also, and that these committees are to be given the important responsibility of supervising the empire's purse.

This speech by Mr. Asquith may be a straw to show the wind's direction. Perhaps, after all, the English speaking peoples are growing tired of "organization." If they are, that in its turn is a sign that they are putting their old value on independent thought and independent action, and that some day, perhaps sooner than we think, patriotism and statesmanship may assume their proper relation to party.

As to Doors.

"When we get to Heaven I am to have a room to myself. I'm hoping sometimes I shall be allowed to shut the door."

A young woman, whose brain and quick wit provide her with life's comforts, and some of its beauties, voiced this soul plaint a few days ago. She was thinking of certain human discomforts, long and empty of speech, who are wont to make of her corner of the workroom at once a pulpit and a shrine. The discomforts, each in single and proper person, furnish worshiper, priest, and idol.

Quite unconsciously, perhaps, she was phrasing a world trouble. Though it is possible her situation boasts its own special and superlative annoyances, most of us are irked in quite the same way. Each of us would give much for the untrammelled right to "shut the door" which vanished from earth—more's the pity—when the profession of be-

ing a hermit ceased to bask in Fashion's smile.

Nobody, nowadays, enjoys that glorious prerogative of real freedom. "The President of the United States and all others in authority," for whom we offer our supplications, withstand a constant siege; the humblest is not too lowly or obscure to have his privacy invaded and the work he does in the world disturbed. We are all bothered, and the best—or worst—we can hope to do is to introduce into the game a certain element of reciprocity. Most of us secure a considerable satisfaction from this turning of the tables, and, as the music halls are now announcing, "Every little bit helps."

The door we would like to shut is not always of wood and iron. Sometimes a less solid fabric is thrust aside and a ruthless hand invades the inner temple of heart and mind; old sorrows, old bits of cherished sentiment, are torn from their sanctuary and held up for a scoffing world's passing gibe.

It is just as well to admit that in this the makers of newspapers must bear their share of blame. That they have a justification, that seems to them adequate, for whatever invasions of privacy they commit, it is not needful here to urge. It is very conceivable the world would become vastly more pleasant, as a place of residence, did each of us devote a larger share of attention to his own proper business.

Because, if you will observe, when we "shut the door," we shut ourselves in as completely as we shut others out.

Scandal Quickly Stilled.

The author of half a dozen noteworthy serious essays, two or three bright but unsubstantial plays, and a mass of clever, filthy, self-contradiction—George Bernard Shaw by name—has chosen at this time to defame the life and art of Henry Irving. What Mr. Irving was and did can never be affected by cheap jokers like this man Shaw, and it is not for the reason that the great head of our stage needs any defense that these mouthings are here noticed. It is that Shaw has already met full punishment for his misrepresentations.

Three chief offenses were charged to Mr. Irving—that he had sought his knighthood by importunity at court; that "his learning and knowledge in matters of art and literature were imaginary," and that "romantically inclined millionaires placed large sums at his disposal for particularly costly representations."

As soon as these accusations were published, Stephen Coleridge, son of the late lord chief justice and Irving's life-long friend, published a memorandum drawn up by Irving in 1883, giving his reasons for declining knighthood when Gladstone desired to confer that honor upon him and citing the fact that subsequently Lord Rosebery knighted the actor without consulting him.

No one has thought it necessary to answer the second charge.

The third was accepted as an allusion to gossip long current that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts had financed many of Mr. Irving's ventures. In answer to that the husband of that lady makes this statement:

Baroness Burdett-Coutts never gave or lent money to Irving, never provided him with it in any form, never at any time had any pecuniary transaction with him nor did he ever ask her to do anything of the kind.

It is pleasant to note, of course, that the adder has been stung by his own bite, but there is a melancholy aspect to all this as well. That the life of a man whose influence was consistently on the side of personal purity, whose devotion to his art gave the world its most notable art products in his field, and to whom the whole world paid the tribute which it vouchsafes to personal character and personal character only—that such a life as this should be blackguarded immediately it ends—for what object save that of self-advertising is hard to conjecture—is a very sad spectacle to contemplate. And it does not altogether clear the air that the scandal-monger who has committed the offense is thus hoist by his own petard.

Mr. Rockefeller is raising Cain.

France has set a new style in automobile suits.

Fashion note—Railway rate callers at the White House are expected to exhibit new styles of chain armor.

The Russian autocracy ought to hire a diagnostician. One day it is said to be paralyzed and the next to be tottering to a fall.

Inquisitor Hughes has been drawn into the New York city campaign at last—and by Mr. Jerome!

Some of the crablike political tricks still in favor in Maryland indicate that the campaign is being run from the Eastern Shore.

There is a man in Denver who says he has never kissed a woman and yet owns an automobile. He ought to give up that bubble—he's false to his stewardship.

Kentworth, Prince George county, Md., can afford to smile over that story that the telegraph companies have lost \$250,000 by cutting off their poolroom service.

The difference between graft and waste—according to the Government Printing Office investigators—seems to be that in case of waste the grafter takes it out in trade.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1905.

THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY

ROOSEVELT AND PLEASANT TRIP

Sylph Is Back From Cruise on Potomac.

CHILDREN ENTHUSIASTIC

Declare They Had a Fine Time, in Which the President's Wife Joins.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her younger children returned this morning from their cruise down the Potomac on the Sylph. All were in good health, and the children declared that they had had a fine time.

Among those selected for ministerial posts abroad is H. C. Hauge, former secretary of legation from Norway and Sweden. Society in Washington will miss Mrs. Hauge who was one of the Capital's most charming and popular hostesses.

Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely and Miss Ridgely entertained a small party at the Columbia Theater Saturday night.

Mrs. Robert Patterson has arrived in this country after having spent the summer with her daughter and son-in-law, Count and Countess Glyzcki, at their summer estate Castle Blanco in Austria.

Count and Countess Glyzcki are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a daughter, Elinor. It is probable that they will come to this country for a visit some time this winter.

Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Forsythe have returned to Washington after a two months' visit in Kentucky. They have given up their home, 144 Rhode Island avenue, and have taken apartments at the Britton, 1400 L street northwest.

The Sixty Couple Cotillion Club, which was such a successful social affair last winter, will give its first affair December 26 in Masonic Hall. Mrs. Charles Campbell, Mrs. Andrew Y. Bradley, and Miss Mamie Barner are again at the head of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fishbaugh have returned from their wedding trip and are at the Baltimore.

Mrs. A. Rhett Stuart and daughter, Carolyn Rhett Stuart, have returned from Troy, N. Y., to their home in Dupont circle.

Capt. and Mrs. John F. Linscott, of the Woodley, have returned from New York city.

Mrs. George S. Ely, of 300 First street southeast, returned to the city Saturday after a long visit to Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Halford have returned to their home on Twenty-second street for the winter. Mr. Halford will soon be joined by Miss Ruth Halford, who has spent the past year in the Philippines.

Mrs. William Bell, with her son and daughter, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robey, 202 E street northwest.

The residence of J. H. McChesney, 324 Third street northwest, was the scene of a surprise party on Monday eve, the 23d, it being his fifty-seventh birthday. The party composed largely of members of the drill team of Canton Washington No. 1, I. O. O. F., included Grand Master Bradford, Capt. C. V. Chisholm, Gibbon grandchildren and a number of men, Tying, Gates, Leary, Dalrymple, Wines, Gregory, Payne, Humphrey, Taylor, Frazier, Best, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tempest, and H. W. Weber.

The table was prettily decorated with flowers, and vocal selections by the quartet, composed of Chisholm, Hoffman, Tying and Frazier, and Mrs. McChesney, Mrs. Harry Tempest, and Smith. The benediction was by Dr. Gates.

W. H. Wetzel, of 215 H street northwest, was agreeably surprised last night by his grandchild, a young man of friends who called to celebrate the veteran's seventy-fifth birthday. Mr. Wetzel was assisted by Mrs. Wetzel in receiving the congratulations of his friends.

A native of Pennsylvania, a veteran of the civil war, Mr. Wetzel, boasts of being a member of a family whose services for their country dates back to the days of the Revolution. Mr. Wetzel was educated at Carlisle, and came to Washington in 1897, and has made this city home ever since. He is a member of the commissary department of the army since he came to Washington.

A quiet, but pretty, wedding took place this morning at 10 o'clock, when Miss Nellie Cecilia Mahany and George A. Connor were married at St. Stephen's Catholic Church in the presence of a large circle of friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. Gibson, the assistant pastor. Miss Susan C. Mahany, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the groom's brother, James F. Connor, who came from Reno, Pa., to attend the wedding, acted as best man.

The bride was attired in an exceedingly smart traveling gown of garnet broadcloth, with hat to match.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Connor started for an extended tour. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Grover, Mr. and Mrs. E. Luckett, Mrs. W. P. Marus, J. J. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Poor, J. Stahl, J. D. Wallace, Dr. J. F. Ware, E. Wilkinson, H. E. Leuxenon, Emma V. Allen, Agnes Stewart, Mr. Burk, J. D. Balish, J. G. Devine, J. F. Durhan, O. B. George, Miss George, J. W. Hall, E. S. Helman, H. M. Hill, J. Hoag, W. Howard, J. F. King, J. G. Myers.

A pleasant party was given last Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. John Brecht in their home, 229 H street northeast, in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Brecht, to the High View Pleasure Club, of which both are members. After music, games, and recitations the party partook of an oyster supper.

The table was prettily decorated with cut flowers, among which was a bouquet of roses signifying the age of the bride. The guests of the party were Mr. and Mrs. Eberle, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, the Misses Carrie and Ella Leuxenon, Emma V. Allen, Agnes Stewart, Irene Brown, and Marguerite Sweeney, and E. K. Plant, A. J. Davis, R. A. Brecht, J. Kerper, M. Kelly, and Joseph Brown.

Cossacks of Politics
Try to Win Future
Ohio Man Says Grosvenor's Flight in Command of Delegation Is Done--Cuba Expected to Ask Annexation.

"Look out for some lively times in the Ohio delegation when Congress meets," said A. R. Matlock, of eastern Ohio, at the Raleigh today. "You know General Grosvenor has been running things to suit himself in years gone by. His day is done, not only in his district, but here. It has become known in Ohio that during his recent visit here he winked the other eye and privately declared that Herrick would likely be beaten. That is Grosvenor's old game. He has had a knife ready for every eminent man who ever aspired to honor in Ohio."

"The next delegation will have General Keifer, ex-Speaker of the House, and still in splendid vigor. He will naturally take command of the Ohio brigade. He appointed Cannon to a good chairman ship when Cannon was comparatively a new Congressman, and 'Uncle Joe' will no doubt see to it that Keifer is well placed."

"There are seven new members from Ohio who are under forty, and they are planning to get from under the Grosvenor incubus and not be left in the parcelling of good things to Ohio."

CUBA WOULD JOIN US.

"In some respects Havana is an American city," said G. B. Dawson, of Chicago, in a chat at the New Willard today. "The Cubans have needed the lessons taught them by the American occupation and keep their city in an excellent sanitary condition. They have adopted many of our business ideas and are making progress."

"The leading business men are almost a unit for annexation, especially the men who have large sugar and tobacco interests. They tell me that if Cuba were annexed to the United States, the sugar and tobacco plantations would double in value immediately after the union was effected. They argue, too, that annexation would result in lower taxation and the argument is making headway among the element opposed to the proposition. I am satisfied from my experience in Havana that it will not be more than two or three years at the longest before Cuba will be knocking at our door asking admittance to the United States."

JEROME COMING STRONGLY.

"The wind-up of the campaign this week will be something fierce," said O. P. Duncan, of New York, sitting in the lobby of the Arlington today. "Tammany is aroused as it has never been before, as it is now realized that there is more in the Hearst movement than was dreamed of in the first few weeks of the contest. The business men are waking up to the full meaning of the Hearst program and they are taking as much interest in the fight as they did in the Presidential campaign of 1896, when the country was threatened with Bryan's election."

"McClellan, in my judgment, will be re-elected, but it will need a fight to the finish for him to win. There is no end of campaign funds on both sides. Those who believe in Hearst are contributing liberally to his campaign expenses, and he is spending money without stint. It is practically making his fight alone—that is, the Republican organization is giving him no help and he will be a poor third in the race."

"Jerome is drawing big crowds because he is an entertaining speaker, and he stands a good show to win if he had been nominated by the Republicans in the first instance his election would have been clinched. But even as it is the odds have turned in his favor and unless the tide turns he will pull through by a small majority."

POPULAR CHOICE OF SENATORS.

"It does not always require an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the States to carry into effect some reform for which there is no authority in the Constitution," affirmed T. W. Sinclair, of Milwaukee, at the New Willard. "For example, take Wisconsin. Our new Senator, Governor La Follette, is a firm believer in the doctrine that Senators ought to be elected by a direct vote of the people, and to bring this about he secured, through our last Legislature, the passage of a primary election law which requires that candidates for the United States Senate must be elected at a State primary election before they can be voted for by the Legislature. This, in effect, is the same as voting for a Senator by direct vote of the people."

"Several of the Southern States, I believe, now choose their Senators by primary elections."

American Women Praised
By Minister Takahira
Japanese Envoy Extols Their Many Virtues and Attributes Friendship of United States For His Country to Her Influence.

Many men seem to have little to do in these days but to discuss women. An ex-President, not to speak of lesser personages, has gone to the trouble of defining their sphere and pointing out their virtues and vices, and now it is the Japanese minister to the United States who is turning his attention to this enigma of the ages, so called.

His Excellency Kogoro Takahira discusses his subject in the Woman's Home Companion and takes a line somewhat different from that of some previous critics. He has nothing but praise, and high praise at that, for the American woman.

He goes so far as to attribute the friendship of the United States for Japan to her influence, and of this friendship he says:

Typical Woman Defined.

If one could only magnify and multiply fifty million or eighty million times the beauty and charm of friendship between man and man, this would give just a glimpse of the splendor of a friendship between two great nations.

The typical American woman does not concern herself, it is true, with the details, the machinery, the knotty complications of international politics. Indeed, from the very nature of things there are few women of any nation who have an intimate knowledge of the inner workings of such affairs.

But in the larger questions almost all international questions of magnitude seem to claim the American woman's stamp of approval, and woe to those measures upon which she frowns. The story of her interest in these measures, her attitude toward them, and her comprehension of them is the highest tribute that could be paid to the intelligence of our women.

In the troublous and trying hours of Japan during the last two years I have had many opportunities to observe with admiration the great sympathy, sympathetic intelligence of the women in America in reading the aspirations of our country and interpreting their significance. Alas, our path was beset by many obstacles which to Western eyes seemed quite impossible for us to scale.

May Have Been Pluck.

Perhaps it was the pluck of a comparatively small nation that refused pointblank to consider these obstacles insurmountable that appealed to the American woman. What we were trying to do spoke to the heroic in her nature, and her sympathy was as sensitive as an Aeolian lyre when at last we successfully weathered the storm.

In these two eventful years I have been made to see two traits which are conspicuous among the many remarkable attributes of the intelligent American woman. The first is the tenacity with which she holds to her convictions. This stands out in no uncertain outline. If she does not compass every detail, she certainly takes good care that what she has in her grasp does not escape her.

That is not all. She sees to it that the same conviction is somehow conveyed to the minds of her friends. Once she is thoroughly possessed with a conviction and once in the arena, I know of no missionary who can claim the distinction of being her superior in zeal and ability. It would perhaps be difficult to find a woman who traces accurately all the national and international events to the salons and boudoirs whence they came; but it would be very much more difficult to prove that these epochal events have had nothing to do with the gentle, hours of a nation's life, with silken armchairs, with smiles and whispers behind fans.

Emphasized in America.

And in America this fact seems to be so emphasized by the exceptionally high intelligence of the American woman that I do not see how any one can with grace deny it.

His excellency comments with particular satisfaction and some amazement on the unselfishness of American friendship for Japan. He says:

"There are many phases in the Far Eastern question which the United States can very properly look upon through the eyes of self-interest. The press and a few people called the attention of the American public to these points. The public remained entirely indifferent to them."

"May it not be true that this peculiar feature of our nation, so foreign to the self-interest basis of diplomacy, has had its root in the work of the American woman, who is not only the best hand to count how much superior is the value of steel exports to Japan over so airy a subject as an international friendship?"

MOUNT VESUVIUS AGAIN
IN AN ANGRY MOOD
Emits Incandescent Lava to the Accompaniment of Constant Explosions From the Crater.

GERMAN TRIES SILVER
TO CURE APPENDICITIS
Consul Guenther Says Physician Is Successful—Dr. Moosbrugger, of Leutkirch—No Knife Used.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfurt, Germany, has reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor a successful treatment of appendicitis by means of "collargol," a silver solution, and by which method no surgical operation is necessary.

Dr. Moosbrugger, of Leutkirch, is the discoverer. Out of seventy-two cases he has treated by surgical operation was necessary in only two.

He claims that every case, if diagnosed early, be it even so acute and malignant, can be cured with collargol without resorting to the knife.

HER SUPPOSITION.

"My grandmother was the first white child ever born in this country."

"Oh, how strange. I thought babies were always red at first."—Chicago Record-Herald.

SARCASM.

Tom—What makes you Saphead so popular with the girls?
Dick—Give it up.
Harry—He just know how to make some new kind of fudge.—Louisville Courier Journal.

ABOUT THE LIMIT.

"Do you keep postage stamps?"
"Yes," said the polite druggist.
"How many?"
"Five, please."
The transaction was concluded, but the woman lingered.
"Is there anything else, ma'am?" inquired the vender of medicines.
"My trading stamps. Don't you advertise trading stamps with every purchase?"
And the druggist was so rattled that he passed over a couple.—Louisville Courier Journal.

A REMARKABLE GIRL.

"She's a girl of remarkable force of character."
"As to how?"
"She traveled continuously for four months this summer and never mailed a single souvenir postal card."—Louisville Courier Journal.

MRS. CLIFFORD WALTON,
Wife of the Charge d'Affaires of the Paraguay Legation, Who Is Again Settled in Her Attractive Home on P Street After a Summer Spent at Magnolia.

SOCIETY LINGERS
DESPITE JACK FROST
Large Number Continue Their Sojourn at Summer Resorts, Even Though the "Frost Is on the Pumpkin and the Corn Is in the Shock."

D. L. Engel, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney C. Kaufman, Jake Cahn and Leroy Newmyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Pack who have been on a trip to Philadelphia and New York, have returned and will occupy their apartment in the Portsmouth, 1735 New Hampshire avenue, when it is completed.

Miss Edna Weyl who spent a few days this week in Baltimore, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Felix Cahn, has returned to her home.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Hannah Berliner, of this city, to Joseph Sanders, of Canada, to take place November 13. The marriage will take place at the home of the bride's parents on Columbia road, and the bridal dinner will be at Raucher's.

Misses Rae and Irma Strasburger, of Norfolk, Va., are the guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Strasburger, of Columbia road.

In celebration of their wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Max Abel, of 470 K street northwest, will be at home to their friends Sunday evening, November 5, from 5 to 10.

Mr. Arthur Paget, according to dispatches from London, is recovering very slowly from the effects of her last operation, and although out of immediate danger, it will be the end of January before the result of the operation will be known. It is feared that she may be bedridden for life.

The "Originals" were entertained last evening at the home of Mrs. A. Sigmund on U street. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. M. Newmyer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Newmyer, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund.

One of the tasks mapped out for the Senate this winter is the question of ratifying a treaty with the Republic of San Marino.

It is only an extradition treaty, and will probably not vie with the Santo Domingo instrument in point of public interest. But there are features about the negotiations which give them the spice of novelty.

Eldest and Smallest.

San Marino is the oldest state in Europe, and the smallest. Its area is only thirty-eight square miles, and its population, according to the census of 1899, just 11,002. It has a standing army of 350 men.

San Marino lies on the coast of the Adriatic sea in the northern part of Italy and is governed by a grand council of sixty members and a smaller council of twelve.

Will Send Representative.

If the Senate ratifies the extradition treaty which Henry White, the American ambassador at Rome, has just transmitted to the State Department, San Marino will establish a consulate general at Washington.

HIS REASON.

One of the witnesses called in a Chicago divorce case last year was a highly respected clergyman in the Windy City. According to one of the counsel in the case the following conversation took place between the judge and the minister. Said his honor:

"Dr. Blank, if you were on the bench in my stead, and were acquainted with all the circumstances of this case, would you grant this divorce?"

"Assuredly I would, your honor," replied the clergyman, without the least hesitation.

"But," said the judge, "how do you reconcile this assertion with the injunction of Scripture, 'Whom God hath joined let no man put asunder'?"

"Your honor," responded the minister, with convincing gravity, "I am quite satisfied that the Almighty never joined this couple."—Harper's Weekly.